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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Office
of the Weather Bureau.Salt Lake City, Utah, May 19.
Maximum temperature, 64 degrees; min-
imum temperature, 50 degrees; mean tem-
perature, 57 degrees, which is 3 degrees
below the normal; accumulated excess of
temperature since first of month, 24 de-
grees; accumulated excess of temperature
since Jan. 1, 53 degrees. Total precipitation
from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m., 9 inch; accumu-
lated deficiency of precipitation since
first of month, -1 inch; accumulated
deficiency of precipitation since Jan. 1,
-1 inch.

UTAH'S MINING BUSINESS.

E. B. Braden, assayer in charge of
the United States assay office at Butte,
has made his annual report for 1899 to
the director of the mint, and it is printed
elsewhere in this issue of THE Her-
ald.Notable in the results of the year for
Utah is the heavy increase shown in
the gold, copper and lead product. The
gain in gold is \$1,344,140, nearly all of
which is credited to the Tooele county
and Mercur camps. Copper returns
give a gain of \$27,491, representing an
increase in tonnage of 4,113,802 pounds.
The price on which the statement is
based shows that Utah's copper
brought 16.7 cents in 1899, as compared
with 12.6 cents in 1898. Tintic and
Bingham are credited with 7,586,705
pounds of copper, with a total state
output of 9,310,344 pounds.Lead brought \$75.143 more than in
1898, due to a little over 4,000,000 pounds
increase in production. The average
price was \$4.40, against \$3.78 in 1898,
and \$4.20 quoted at present, with sales
below \$4. Tintic and Park City pro-
duced over 90 per cent of the lead.Mr. Braden's silver estimates are
based on average prices, probably for
comparison with statistics of former
years, but the effect is misleading.
Utah, for instance, produced 690,000
ounces more silver in 1899 than in 1898,
and the mint credits the output of 75-
183,107 ounces at average rates, with a
value of \$9,827,250. In fact, its value
is \$5,500,000 less than that sum, and the
proportionate increase for 1899 is about
\$600,000, instead of \$725,374, as shown in
the mint table.Juab county still leads in silver pro-
duction, with Summit a close second.
The two counties together gave the
state 90 per cent of its total in silver.
The transition of Bingham from silver
to copper is emphasized by the fact that
Salt Lake county, which now
leads in copper, produced only 201,801
ounces of silver in 1899.Fifty-nine per cent of Utah's gold
originated in granite mills, and 70
per cent of the silver came from lead
ores.The notable fact in the whole state-
ment is the gain in gold output, which
was 42 per cent over 1898.Taken as a whole, the table evidences
a most prosperous condition of affairs
in the producing mines of the state. To
operator and investor alike it is an en-
couraging report.Reports from the Philippines declare the
insurgents are killing more American sol-
diers than when actual war existed. That
"backbone" of the rebels, who often, seems
to defy all the rules of military surgery.

SILK AS A STATE PRODUCT.

As a means of wealth, an occupation
that brings large returns for the labor
involved, the culture of silk is prob-
ably the most attractive work that
could be offered the women and chil-
dren of Utah. Mrs. A. W. McCune, at
the university, set forth in a most in-
teresting talk the possibilities of silk
culture and its adaptability to con-
ditions in Utah. The climate, the mul-
berry leaves which are fed to the silkworms,
the industrial life of the people,
are all fitted for the upbuilding of
the silk industry here. The state has
provided means for the encouragement
of beginners and the silk commission,
through its secretary, Mrs. Margaret
A. Caine, furnishes silk worm eggs free
to those who apply. No capital is re-
quired for operation. The only cost is
in the labor of gathering mulberry
leaves and caring for the cocoons and
worms. When the people generally ap-
preciate the profits of the business, silk
is certain to become an important pro-
duct of the state. Manufacturers will
follow naturally, and it ought not to
take many years to put Utah among
the large silk producing communities
of the world.When the Boer peace delegates reach
the White House, they'll know what an
ice trust feels like.

SENATOR CLARK'S CASE.

Whether Mr. Clark retains his seat in
the United States Senate or not, it is
evident the country is to be given a
liberal dose of justice as it is taught
by Mr. Hanna, Mr. Platt, Mr. Elkins
and the other judicial lights who con-
trol affairs in the American house of
lords. The dispatches say that the
senate committee on elections is deter-
mined to proceed with its consideration
of the Clark case, although the real
lawyers of the senate have already
said that Mr. Clark's resignation dis-
posed of that committee's report and
left it without jurisdiction unless the
appointment by the lieutenant govern-
or of Montana should be referred to the
committee.At the time of his resignation, Mr.
Clark was as much a member of the
senate as any of the gentlemen who
compose the Chandler committee. He
had been sworn in, had voted againstthe gold bill, against the Porto Rico
tariff bill and his vote was counted.
When he resigned, it was his legal
privilege to do so, and it left the Chan-
dler committee without a subject for
consideration in his case. At the same
time, it gave the acting governor of
Montana a perfect legal right to name
Mr. Clark as his own successor.The quibble of Mr. Daly's governor,
Smith, that the resignation in form
was irregular because the date had not
been changed or because it was not
presented on the date it was signed,
is a transparent excuse to delay the
sealing of Mr. Clark. The resignation
might have been written on the day
Clark reached Washington and not
presented until the day before his term
expired and yet have been perfectly
regular in law. Mr. Daly's governor
says the resignation and appointment
were tricks. Possibly so; an outsider
is apt to consider the whole game of
politics in Montana a trick, with Mr.
Daly holding the dealer's chair. But
that is beside the question: either the
Clark appointment is legal as the best
lawyers declare, or it is not legal. So
far, the odds are a long way in Mr.
Clark's favor.Mr. Smith's appointment of Maginnis
to succeed Clark is part of the scheme
to before the case. If Mr. Clark's cre-
dentials from the lieutenant governor
are not good nobody can take the seat.
If they are good, Maginnis has no more
right to the place than he had been
named for the position by the Ahkmond
of Swat.After a long course of mixed mule,
Colonel Baden-Powell would probably pre-
fer a case of fresh eggs to all the tele-
grams of congratulation London can send
him.

MIGHT AND RIGHT IN AFRICA.

The most pathetic and tragic side of
the South African war is epitomized in
the appeal of Mrs. Fischer, wife of the
Free State delegate who accompanies
her husband to America on his peace
mission. Calling on American women
for their sympathy and aid in arousing
peace sentiment, she tells of the hard-
ships incident to the war endured by
the Boer women.If it were only a matter of sentiment,
the war in South Africa would be ended
in less than a week. The people of the
United States as a whole would hail
the cessation of the war almost as joy-
fully as the Boers themselves. Their
natural affiliations, their traditions,
their very institutions, make them pecu-
liarly sensitive to the sufferings of
nations fighting for liberty. But, un-
fortunately, the sentiment of the people
can find no expression in official
action. The men in power at Washing-
ton can see no means of helping the
Boers, either by a simple expression of
a desire for the ending of the war, or
by an intimation that they view with
regret the expressed determination of
the British government to wipe out the
Boer republics. British friendship is,
in their view, a thing more to be cher-
ished than the gratitude of republics,
especially if those republics are weak
and very far away.Mrs. Fischer says with simple faith
that "right must triumph in the end."
Generally right does triumph, but not
when 200,000 soldiers, backed up by the
unlimited means of an empire, are pit-
ted against one-fifth their number with
comparatively limited resources. The
Boer republics are as certain of anni-
hilation as was Poland when her neigh-
bors agreed on the division of her ter-
ritory.Senator Morgan says there is a scandal
connected with the Nicaragua-Panama
canal legislation in congress. The senator
would attract more attention if he could
name some big legislation in this congress
that hasn't a scandal tacked onto it.

THE JAPANESE INVASION.

Immigration Commissioner Powderly
makes the official statement that 4,427
Japanese laborers have entered the
United States in the nine months end-
ing March 31. He says further there is
no adequate record of those immi-
grants who come from over the Cana-
dian border. Steamship reports would
indicate that at least 8,000 or more Asi-
atics have entered the country, most of
them to take the place of white men
on railroad and other construction
work. The yellow men are docile, en-
ergetic and accustomed to work for
less and live on less than any white
man could exist on. They are better
than the Chinese coolies in that they
are less inclined to crime, they adapt
themselves to American ways more
readily and are more intelligent. But
their competition is just as disastrous
for the American workingman and its
certain economic is just as greatly a
menace to labor in the west. Appar-
ently the federal officials are making
no effort to stop these inroads of
aliens. Protection to trust manufac-
turers is all right in their view, but
protection to labor is a different mat-
ter. So long as the Japanese furnish
cheap labor to the railroad corporations
which contribute liberally to Republi-
can campaign funds, there will be no
hurry about stopping the Japanese.That some drastic measures will have
to be taken is evident, and it is
equally plain that nothing will be done
until there is a change of administra-
tion in Washington.

APOTHEOSIS OF THE GRAFT.

There are signs that the gentlemen
who have their hands deepest in the
United States treasury foresee the day
soon to come when they will be oust-
ed from their pleasing occupation.
Chief among these signs is the dilige-
nce with which they pursue their
vocation of loot. They have the ur-
gent haste of the burglar who hears
footsteps that bode ill for his comfort
and liberty. So pressing is the emer-
gency that they have almost forgotten
politics and the opportunities of cam-
paign effect.An instance in point was the passage
on Friday of a bill to reimburse Con-
federate soldiers for the horses and
other personal effects taken from them
in violation of Grant's agreement with
Lee at Appomattox. This measure was
not only passed by the house of rep-
resentatives, but it was taken up out
of its regular order in compliment to
its sponsor, Mr. Cox of Tennessee. Un-
til this matter came up, Mr. Cox had
not distinguished himself in ten years
of service sufficiently to be known from
any other plain representative. So lit-

SONG OF THE WHITE MAN.

(By Rudyard Kipling.)
Now, this is the cup of the white man drink
When they go to fight a wrong.
And that is the cup of the old world's
hate—
Cruel and strained and strong.We have drunk that cup—and a bitter,
bitter cup—
And tossed the dregs away:
But well for the world when the White
Men drank
To the dawn of the White Man's day.Now, this is the road that the White
Men tread
When they go to clean a land—
Iron road and level overhead,
And the deep on either hand.We have trod that road—and a wet and
windy road—
Our chosen star for guide:
Oh, well for the world when the White
Men tread
Its highways side by side.Now, this is the faith that the White
Men hold
When they build their homes afar:
"Freedom for ourselves and freedom for
our sons,
And, failing freedom, War."We have proved our faith—bear witness
to our faith—
And ours has been the pain,
Dear well for the world, when the White
Men join
To prove their faith again.

HOMESPUN YARNS.

Ogden at the present time is reveling in
its primeval state when it knew not the
streaked car service has been suspended
because of a trolley car; in other words
the street car service has been suspended
because of a trolley car. As a consequence
the residents of that city are utilizing
everything that can be run on four wheels
to carry them to the nethermost parts of
the city as the occasion requires. Under
this new order of things several of the
young lady school teachers who reside a
distance from school and whose schools
have hit upon the plan of hailing passing
farmers and in their sweetest tones in-
viting them for a ride on their hay
racks.The scheme worked like a charm until
the evil day last week of the pre-
tense school marm in the Junction City
observed a buggy going in their direction
towards town.Following their usual custom one of the
damsels waved her parasol at the gen-
tleman in the glossy hat who was manipu-
lating the lines. It goes without saying
that the Jehu pulled up abruptly to en-
quire into the cause of the disturbance.
Ere he could open his mouth, however,
the girls climbed in and bystanders aver-
ed that the school marm was in the limo-
ed space at her disposal sat on his knee.
Then the chariot started. After a period
of time the school marm, who had been
spoke up and said: "I am Judge Norvell
of Salt Lake. Undoubtedly you have
been the subject of some of the news-
papers."Then the sweet little girls were up
against the enormity of their contempt of
the official state religion in dressed sil-
ence. When Twenty-fifth street was
reached they mumbled a word of inco-
herent thanks and slipped out of the ve-
hicle.When Miss C. E. found her voice three
blocks away she had to have said to her
companion: "To think that we took
him for a Huntsville farmer!"Speaking of Ogden's school marm; sev-
eral of them went into Carr's drug store
last week and ordered ice cream sodas
with trimmings.Apparently there was a slight misunder-
standing as to who the drinks were upon.
Just at the critical moment Teddy Mar-
shall came down the street and began to
order a modest lemon phosphate.At this juncture the fair school teachers
thought it arose and left out of the store,
each and every one leaving the settle-
ment of the bill for drinks to her com-
panion.The former Spanish governors of Cuba
must be sick when they read of Neely's
postoffice thefts; it makes them look like
amateurs.

PICKWICKIAN PLATFORMS.

Marcus Hanna, humorist, must be
enjoying life these days, reading the
savage resolutions adopted by his as-
sociates in various states anent the
evils of trusts. Imagine Marcus per-
using these denunciations and winking
his other eye out of joint as he cons
the phrases threatening dire ven-
geance to the unholy combinations of
capital that line his campaign pocket-
book regularly on call. Fancy his con-
sideration when he realizes that the
"good trusts" are being roasted to a
turn by the virtuous politicians who
control his party in the various states.Here are some of the things promised
by the Republicans who have, so far,
felt called upon to consider the ques-
tion: They call for a constitutional
amendment providing for the prosecu-
tion of the trusts that are caught mak-
ing a monopoly for themselves; they
want to deprive the favored trusts of
the tariff advantages given them by
the kind Mr. Dingley's bill; they would
ostracize those capitalists who are
found making undue profits out of the
people. That is, they say they would
do all this.Meanwhile, Mr. Hanna reassures the
capitalists by telling them they are to
take the campaign resolutions for just
what they are worth. He reminds them
that the present anti-trust law has been
deprived of its terrors by the appoint-
ment of an attorney general who re-
fuses to recognize a trust when it is
introduced to him in court. He tells
them—that they already know—that
the present valid law has been re-
ndered perfectly innocuous by an admin-
istration of the law which is a parody
on justice. Then he invites them to
step up and hand in their usual liberal
contributions to the campaign fund
for the perpetuation of "honest"
money, "honest" politics and "honest"
administration of the laws now on the
statute books, and they will contribute
to save trouble.Anti-trust resolutions by Republican
conventions are about as sincere as
resolutions against grand larceny
passed by the Ancient and Honorable
Association of Porch-climbers.Editor Howard of the Salina Press
is inviting settlers to his town. He
says Horatio Wright, his neighbor, has
rigged up a windmill on the roof of his
kitchen and that it runs a sawmill in
the back yard, works the washing ma-
chine, drives the sewing machine, rocks
the baby, feeds the chickens and milks
the cow.A man with eruptions on his face
was given a whole car to himself down
in Sanpete as soon as the passengers
got a good look at him. Papulous ery-
thema or smallpox, they preferred
plenty of room to an expert opinion
of its innocence.The board of public works got a de-
crease of \$3,907 on a contract by wait-
ing five weeks. Perhaps they could get
the work done for nothing if they de-
layed a while longer.Aguinaldo urges the natives to give
the American campaign a warm
greeting. General McArthur would like
to reciprocate the attention if he had
a chance.Seattle dispatches announce gravely
that Bering sea is full of ice. Why
didn't they make it complete and say
there is also ice at the North Pole?Dr. Hillis says, "Young man, flare to
be poor!" That's easy; most of us can't
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DIRECT LEGISLATION.

(Compiled by H. W. Lawrence.)

The remark is often made that the in-
itiative and referendum might work in a
little country like Switzerland, but it
would not be practical in this country.
Switzerland is composed of twenty-two
cantons (states); it has a population of
about 2,000,000 people, and there is prob-
ably no place on earth so unfavorable for
the trial of direct legislation as Switzer-
land. It is the most heterogeneous nation
on the globe. We think that in the United
States we have a mixture of all the races,
languages, customs and conditions of
men, but we are not mixed up as the
Swiss.It is the meeting ground of all
the races of Europe according to its
last census. It held 634,613 French, 153,130
Italian, 2,683,067 German, 38,335 of an al-
most lower race, and 1,000,000 people
speaking the Roman language, besides
Slavs, Bohemians, Hungarians, etc. The
last constitution was drafted in five lan-
guages, and there are two federal official
languages, French and German, while in
some of the cantons (states) legisla-
tive halls three and four languages are
spoken.It was the fighting ground of the
Roman and Protestant religions. In its
territory is Constance, where the cele-
brated Roman Catholic council of that
name was held, and Geneva, where Calvin
once ruled with a rod of iron. In 1548 there
was a bitter internal religious war. By
the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, Roman
and 1,183,838 are Catholics. In nine can-
tons the Roman Catholic religion is the
official state religion; in five cantons
the Roman and Protestant are officially
established and supported; in five can-
tons there are three state churches, and
Neuchatel officially supports three, and
an Israelitic society.It is divided by high mountain ranges
which have not been pierced by railroads
until recently, and the inhabitants of va-
rious valleys are separated by miles of
primitive, the people living by farming
and sheep and goat raising; others depend
on the tourist trade. There are large
manufacturing cities with all their
attendant problems. Switzerland
embraces every condition of life from the
pastoral, primitive and unspecialized to
the manufacturing and highly special-
ized.Less than a century ago all forms of
government could be found in Switzerland.
In the nineteenth century it was the pure
democracy or direct legislation. In others
an aristocracy or the rule of a class, in
others a monarchy in the reign of a duke
or lord, or a bishop. In some cantons
the rule of the country; in others part
of one canton ruled over part of another.
As a nation it really only dates
back to 1848, when the national constitu-
tion was adopted.Direct legislation has bound this di-
verse group of races, languages, religions,
conditions of life and governments into
a unified nation with a strong national feel-
ing. Voting on the laws by which they
are governed has been a real and vital
commission or common action uniting
them into one people. Direct legislation
in Switzerland with all its diversity of
interest of nationality, religion and former
conditions has given the people social and
economic freedom, and majority rule has
banished official despotism. Officials
are no longer masters, but the serv-
ants of the people. Laws and measures no
longer exist. The people control the
money question and the railways. Public
utilities are managed in the interest of
the people. Labor is employed and old
age pensions granted to the infirm. They
have overthrown the old system of
taxation, extended the facilities of
education and purified the press, and in
fact demonstrated that government is for
humanity instead of a selfish few.What the cantons (states) of Switzer-
land have done for the people, we can
do, and in national reforms our govern-
ment can far exceed what she has accom-
plished, as we have better facilities and
greater national resources.

IMPERIAL THEIEVEY.

(Intermountain Catholic.)
Previous to the Spanish-American war,
statesmen, semi-real and otherwise, de-
lighted in firing American audiences with
stories of Spanish cruelty and rapacity,
with tales of plundering and extortionate
taxation in which the government indulged
itself to the everlasting ruin of the
Cuban. Corruption of Spanish officials
was a favorite theme in the halls of con-
gress, as well as a favorite subject of
scarcely two years since these Spanish col-
onies were under the dominion of the
United States, and what do we find?
We have 5,000 troops in the Philippines
shooting down the people, who are looting
churches and carrying bloodshed and de-
struction among a people whose only con-
tention is that they believe in the Declara-
tion of Independence—that all men are
created equal and have a right to life,
liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that
homes have been razed to the ground,
the soil has become barren, for the fil-
ters of the point of the American bayonet.
Under the rule of "beneficent assimila-
tion" the Philippines are being pre-
pared for the exploits of the carpet-bag
thief from the United States.Recent history shows that neither Spain
nor England nor any other nation pos-
sesses thieves and plunderers who can
equal the average American "imperial
bagger." We sent them down south in the
reconstruction days, they plundered the
southern people; they looted the south-
ern land and until they had been re-
moved and fled to the north the south-
ern states show any sign of prosperity.
The southern states were legitimate prey
of the carpet-baggers from the north,
whose only idea of "beneficent assimila-
tion" was to steal the taxes, which were
levied on the people of the south.And history is repeating itself. Al-
ready the stories that come from Cuba
of the scandalous actions of American
citizens are matters of deep moment, and
Washington dispatches affirm that the
resident and members of his cabinet are
deeply concerned lest the untimely dis-
closures of rottenness and corruption in
the Cuban postoffice department will
work to Mr. McKinley's undoing.Thievery and plunder called by the mere
polite name of "shortage," are rampant
in the Cuban postoffice department. The
real amount of money stolen has not been
made public and will not be. Reports say
the amount runs from \$100,000 to \$500,000,
the latter sum being more likely to be the
correct one. The "shortage" of the Ameri-
can rule in Cuba is marked by acts of
plunder by the side of which Spanish
thievery is a mere trifle. The same thing
will happen in Hawaii, in Porto Rico,
in all of our new possessions
where the policy of "beneficent assimila-
tion" is in its very blood and nature.We suggest two words to the Demo-
crats at Kansas City on an agenda to
their platform, viz: Stop thief.

Hotel Rates Frightened Him.

(St. Louis Republic.)
Colonel Mann tells this story of Rep-
resentative John Allen of Mississippi.
When Mr. Allen journeyed over to Man-
hattan several weeks ago to enjoy the
dinner of the New York Bankers' asso-
ciation he arrived Saturday at noon and
was taken to the Waldorf-Astoria. There
a clerk assigned him a room, and he was
going up he found that it was a great
suite of three rooms, magnificently fur-
nished, on one of the top floors, and with
bunches of American beauty roses
standing around on costly tables."Mr. Allen began to grow nervous,"
said Colonel Mann, "and saw visions of
large bills being presented when he left
for Washington. After taking another
look at the princely surroundings he con-
cluded that they were too expensive for
him and ran for his bell. When he ar-
rived Mr. Allen gave him a half
dollar and quietly instructed him to find
out what the rates were for a single
day room."The boy returned within a
few minutes and reported the price per
room \$25. John Allen saw that he was
lying too high, and after sending his
grip down strolled up to the telegraph
office and wrote himself a message. He
then returned to the hotel, where he
came up and stay with his boyhood chum.
He then adopted a long face and, going to
the hotel office, extended his hand to the
clerk and explained the situation."Very well, congressman," said the
clerk, "I am sorry you cannot remain
with us."
"Oh, I would like to," said Mr. Allen,
"but I can't disappoint my old friend."
Well, good-by; and by the way, what is
my bill?""Here he pulled out his wallet."
"Oh, nothing at all, congressman," said
the clerk. "You were to have been the
guest of the Bankers' association at the
hotel and your suite has been settled for."
"Well, John Allen went off at a snail's
pace and hunted up a cheaper hotel."

An Impossible Husband.

(Philadelphia North American.)
"I can't imagine a woman marrying a
prize fighter."
"Too brutal!""I should say, why he would never give
her a chance to talk."

The Limit.

(Philadelphia North American.)
"Don't you think my act is funny?"
said the comedian.
"It's the limit," said the continuous
manager, blandly. "It's ridiculous!"

LIFE'S ODDITIES.

Baltimore American: The new post-
master of Hagerstown, Md., is so
trusting that the government is not sow-
ing any wild oats this late in life.Denver Republican: A New York wo-
man took a counterfeit gold piece and
won \$2,000 at Monte Carlo. And yet sci-
entists say that man's brain is 10 per cent
larger than woman's.Minneapolis Times: This must be quite
a country when the treasury can lose
\$100,000 in gold and make no
particular fuss about it. Probably the
coin has gone out and got busy some-
where.Chicago News: As one of the paradox-
ical or contradictory of the world, one
may turn to the sheriff at Williamsport,
Pa., who is afraid a prisoner will die be-
cause he has a chance to hang him until he
is dead.